The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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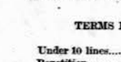
SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,697 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

April		April.
Leave Bombay 13	Leave Galle	21
„ Rutnagherry 14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla 14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar 15	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore 16	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore 17	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Calicut 17	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore 17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin 18		May.
„ Tuticorin 19	„ Point Pedro	1
„ Colombo 20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Baypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	19	Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee	10	24	„ Fao	23	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30		May.	
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	21	5	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 5th April at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	„ 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
FURBHASBHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Philox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersajee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

STARTING WITHIN A FEW DAYS DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," having nearly completed her entire cargo, shippers are requested to complete their engagements without delay, so as to facilitate a speedy despatch.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, and has still a few first class berths disengaged. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Columbian," (2,180 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain Geo. Hyde, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 2nd April.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th March 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12	per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15	„
Postage Stamps	„ 8	„
Cabinet Portraits	„ 24	„
Large Groups and Portraits	„	4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Albums of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 80.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Ribbert, to Cochin, on Tuesday the 6th April at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports, viz :—

Rutnagherry.	Mangalore.
Malwan.	Cannanore.
Vingorla.	Tellicherry.
Goa.	Calicut.
Carwar.	Beypore.
Compta.	

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Auction sale of the valuable Jewellery at Gowalia Tank takes place this day.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, till the end of the year, the Bungalow on Malabar Hill known as "Oliver's Bungalow." Fully furnished. Rent 400 Rupees. Full particulars given by Messrs. Burstall, Russell, & Co., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, single and double Sets of Rooms. Vehar Water laid on and supplied free to each set of rooms.

Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of ordinary repairs to the Public Buildings at the Presidency for the season 1869-70.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

The tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent. which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign the indentures.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 1st April 1869.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co., PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS, Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
„ Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description exterminated, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J FARREL, Secretary.

Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands'" articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,

And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "COLUMBIAN."

New Nomenclature of Diseases. By authority	Rs.	2 12
Addison on the Law of Contracts, 6th edn.		23 12
Dore's 200 Sketches		3 0
Fresenius's Chemical Analysis-Qualitative		6 12
Gheel—the City of the Simple		4 8
Other People's Windows		5 12
Maxims by a Man of the World		5 12
Price's The Principles of Currency		3 4
Bacon's Advancement of Learning. By W. A. Wright		5 2
Owen's Paleontology		2 2
Evenings at Home—in words of one syllable		2 2
The Swiss Family Robinson—ditto		2 2
Harley's The Old Vegetable Neurotics		9 0
Thornton on Labour		10 8
Medicine in Modern Times		5 12
Wade's Plane Trigonometry		0 12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac for 1869		0 8
The Nautical Almanack for 1869		2 0
Coleridge's Table Talk		4 8
London Society Christmas Number		0 12
Zadkiel's Prophetic Almanac for 1869		0 8
Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife		1 8
Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard		0 12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for March		0 12
Quadrilles,—Les Pompiers de France		2 0
„ Adelina Patti, and Gipsey Queen.	Each	1 8
Waltzes.—Gipsey Queen, and Deutsche Lieder.	Each	2 0
Galop.—St. Patrick		2 0
Song.—La Belle Mabille		1 8
„ The Idol of the Day		1 8
„ Bird of the Greenwood		1 8
„ The Pilgrim's Return		1 8
„ The Cuckoo		1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, European Bricklayers. Apply at Watson's Building, Esplanade.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 1st April next, that large house on the top of the hill at Breach Candy, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gaumdia, at No. 6 Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Breach Vellard, Breach Candy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

London Houses	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Bordeaux House	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand)

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do do	„ 22	„ 12
„	Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22	
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do do	„ 18-8½	10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do do	„ 15-8½	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do do	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do do	„ 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.

(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21
Charlis, ditto	„	22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 „ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„ 27 „ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrenner	„ 34	
„ „ Brauneberger	„ 25	
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	
„ „ Forster Dalmariner	„ 34	
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavour, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Desert Wine, mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale No. 2—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Maraschino di Zara, best	Rs. 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 40	22 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	16 0

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSRS. on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„ 27	„
Fine Pale	„ 29	„
Superior Port	„ 27	„
Do. do.	Pints. 14	„
Brandy do.	„ 32	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs. Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 32	„ 17
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	„ 28	„ —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	„ 15	„ —
	Charles Tovey's „ 3	„ 20	„ 11
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 C	„ 24	„ 13
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 B	„ 30	„ 16
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 36	„ 19
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	„ 25	„ 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 36	„ 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheins	„ 40	„ 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	„ 20	„ —
HOLLANDS.	Genova fine proof. Case of 15 squares	Rs. 26.	

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered :—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

Per "British Admiral" from London.

Sherry.

Per "Coldinghame" from London.

Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY. (BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bondc.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28	0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35	0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35	0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38	0
41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38	0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39	0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40	0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40	0

Pints.—We have the above also in Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

N. B.—The demand has been so great for our Gold and Silver Neck one and two Star Champagne that we have ordered a quantity to be sent overland and may be looked for at the end of April. We have also a shipment in the "Medea" via the Cape, also due in April. Orders are entered to await arrival.

The Double Magnums of Champagne have all been disposed of.

We have Single Magnums of a very Fine Vintage and quite dry. Price 42-0 per case equal to one dozen quarts. Also same brand Champagne in Half Pint for Overland Passengers Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality to the above, but much drier	20 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London ; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull. Lots of Colaba shares were sold by auction.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
-	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Southey, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Fenn, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Bingham, Captain, B. Staff Corps, from ——
Babington, Major General, Madras Infantry, from ——
Barker, Major General, B. Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.
Lawrence, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from ——
Abbott, Surgeon, Bengal Army, on furlough, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Best, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England, (on the 3rd April.)
Warden, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., from leave, to Poona.
Baumgartner, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sholapore.
Bingham, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on furlough, to England, (on the 3rd April.)
Babington, Major General, Madras Infantry, on sick certificate, to England, (on the 10th April.)

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 30th March, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, Assistant Apothecary Pais, now at the General Depot, is directed to report himself for duty with the 59th Regiment in anticipation of his name appearing in the G. O. as posted to that regiment.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 30th March, 1869.

The monthly muster of the departments and public cattle will be taken by the Brigade Major to-morrow at 6 o'clock A. M.

The weekly committee of which Captain Lloyd, 2nd Queen's Regiment, is president, will re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Mess-room, 24th Regiment, to decide on the compensation for dearness of grain to be paid to the native troops and public followers; also to sowars of native cavalry for forage and grain to horses for the month of March 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. D. J. Dodd, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Rule 9 of the furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon W. P. Partridge is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, vice Dr. Broughton.

Captain H. S. V. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Oude, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Ensign M. Mayne, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Ensign H. Mellise, H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made to have effect from 3rd February 1869:—

Captain John Scott, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary.

Lieutenant William Goslin, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary.

G. O. G. I. No. 83 of 21st January 1869, republished in Bombay G. G. O. No. 79 of 27th idem, is applicable to British Medical Officers proceeding to England on the expiration of tour of duty in India, and who are not in receipt of Indian allowances. The charge of conveyance from the station at which they may be relieved to the port of embarkation, will, in such cases, be borne by the Indian Revenues, as also the cost of the passage thence by sea to England.

The following Hospital Apprentices of the Subordinate Medical Department are dismissed the Service:—G. Lester, No. 635, and J. FitzGerald.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

It has been ruled by the Government of India that the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 290, dated 9th July 1868, do not apply to persons who may be, or have been, discharged on reduction of Establishment before completing the prescribed period of service for a good service pension.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Thomas Mowbry Baumgartner, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Political Superintendent of the State of Akulkote, till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major E. W. Lyons to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur, during Lieutenant Colonel Jones' absence on leave, or until further orders.

Major Lyons is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Ahmednuggur Cantonment.

Captain C. D. LaTouche, Acting Commandant, Poona Horse, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna District, and with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the District under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Bosanquet is also authorised to grant licenses under Section 7 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) in the Colaba Division of the Tanna District.

Mr. E. J. Ebden, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Dharwar Districts.

Mr. T. M. Mason, appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, is invested with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Districts under his revenue charge, by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Mason is also authorized to grant licenses under Section 7 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (An act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) in the Sholapoor Division of the Poona District.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, First Assistant Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna District.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Sattara District.

Mr. J. G. White, appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Broach, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District, and with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Districts under his revenue charge, by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. White is also authorized to grant licenses under Section 7 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming in certain cases) in the Broach Division of the Surat District.

So much of Government Notification dated 30th May 1866, as conferred powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class upon Azum Pranshunkerrace Roognathraee, Mamlutdar of Golpar, in the Surat District, is hereby cancelled.

Azum Pranshankerrace Roognathrace, Mamlutdar of Golpar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to act as Sub-Collector of Colaba.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to act as First Assistant Collector of Sattara.

Mr. J. G. White to act as Sub-Collector of Broach.

Mr. T. Monck Mason to act as Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, during the absence of Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise on two months' privilege leave, from 4th April.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Batty received charge of the Civil Medical duties of Dharwar on the 17th instant before office hours, from Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Batty received charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar on the 17th instant, before office hours, from Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon at that Station.

Assistant Surgeon J. Arnott is appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification, under date 24th March 1869, Mr. Selby's retirement will date from the 31st March.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, Supernumerary Deputy Collector' Hydrabad Collectorate, proceeded on privilege leave in the forenoon of the 11th February, and resumed charge of his duties in the forenoon of the 5th March, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to him is therefore cancelled.

Captain C. H. Harrison, Acting Political Agent, Khelat, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Frontier District of Upper Sind.

Goorcoma Sing, Acting Mookteyarkar of Mora, is vested with the powers of a First Class Subordinate Magistrate in the Hydrabad District, while holding the Office of Mookarkar of Mora.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACTING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Assistant Surgeons E. Morton and N. Hopkins respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kurrachee Jail on the 22nd March, after Office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Knapp, general duty, Presidency, is appointed to perform the duties of the Assistant Surgeon European General Hospital, Bombay, from the 25th March, vice Davidson.

Surgeon Stedman assumed charge of the duties of Presidency Surgeon 1st District, from Surgeon Ward, on the afternoon of the 24th March.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Captain F. H. Segrave, Superintendent of Police Punch Mahals, received charge of this Office from Lieutenant W. R. Westmacott on the 16th March, in the forenoon.

Gunesh Hurry Puranjpay, 1st Carcoon of Talooka Salsette, acted as Mumlatdar of that Talooka from the 25th November to 3rd December 1868, both days inclusive.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Captain C. D. La Touche has been appointed Municipal Commissioner for the town of Seroor, in the Poona Collectorate, vice Lieutenant Colonel Westropp who has left the Station.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST APRIL.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal. "
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 15s.	p.40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5	per ton
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Cherwell	Haws	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
	City of Lahore	Stewart	Glasgow, Nov. 17.
	British Peer	Davis	Calcutta, Feb. 14.
	Berwickshire	Bowin	Singapore, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Melbourne	Symington	Liverpool.
	Birkby	Garrett	Falmouth and Havre.
	British Consul	Garratt	Liverpool.
	Landwursten	Baker	Kurrachee.
	Catherina	Visman	Penang and Singapore.
	H. M.'s Daphne (s)	Sulivan	Kurrachee.
	H. M.'s Star (s)	DeHentzow	Kurrachee.
	H. M.'s Forte (s)	Heath	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Brig Prince of Wales, to Zanzibar.
Ship Crusader, Gronsaud, to Galle.
Steamer China, Stewart, to China.
Ship Aurora, Walker, to Liverpool.
Ship Ardgowan, Kerr, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.
Ship Lord Palmerston, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 26	Moulmein (s)	Ewert	Akyab,	March 23.
	Artist	Sargent	Liverpool,	Nov. 12.
27	Omar Pasha	Bulloch	Madras,	Mar. 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 26	Governor Higginson (s)	——	.....	——
	City of Athens	——	.....	——
	Carlisle Castle	——	.....	——
27	Penang (s)	——	.....	——
	Mangalore	——	.....	——
	Ismail	——	.....	——

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Omlh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATSON—March 7th, at Glasgow, the wife of David Watson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WATSON—March 26th, at Glasgow, Margaret Eliza, the wife of David Watson, Esq., of Bombay, aged 28.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BRERETON—March 16th, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieutenant C. W. Brereton, Adjutant Royal Artillery, Pegu Division, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

We have already ventured to indicate some of the larger political considerations which must have presented themselves to the minds of the statesmen at Umballa, and influenced to a great extent their decisions. By some process we must form direct and effective relations with whoever may rule in Afghanistan; and, whatever may have been settled or be now in course of settlement, we have a shrewd suspicion that the outlines of the policy to be adopted were drawn up in the India-office at Westminster and not in the bureaus of Calcutta. The Duke of Argyll is not the strongest or the wisest man in the world, but his training has been far more imperial than that of Sir Stafford Northcote; he has not been unaccustomed to take broad views of policy; and he is not wanting in courage. He has studied Eastern questions from the centre of the empire, and he looks at the external politics of India as they stand in their relation to the European half of the great Eastern Question. So far as England and Russia are concerned, for both Powers the Eastern Question is European as well as Asiatic, and a statesman reflecting on the intricate problem will think of the Baltic and the Neva, as well as the Caspian and the Oxus, of St. Petersburg and Constantinople as well as Herat and Cabul. The tendency of the India-office—but happily, not yet, the English Parliament—is to interfere too much in Indian affairs; but in no subject could the Imperial Government more justly and usefully meddle than with the external politics of this country. While the Russians were at Orenburg and there was no sketch even of a Suez Canal, it would have been best that Indian Governors General and Indian statesmen should in the main control our course. But with the Russians at Samarcand and the French on the Isthmus, the best stand-point is where all the elements of the problem are least obscurely discernible, the capital of the British Empire. From the character of the Secretary of State, and the nature of the question we, therefore, infer that the line taken by Lord Mayo at Umballa and the measures apopted there, have been initiated in London. Sir Henry Rawlinson was expressly nominated to the Council in order that the Secretary of State might have at his elbow a man possessing special information and special views upon the external politics of India where they touch the interests that lie between us and the Russian advance. It is probable that Sir Henry's opinions would have considerable weight, but independently of his presence in the India-office, we are disposed to think that the Duke of Argyll himself would not shrink from the responsibility of laying down principles to guide the Governor-General in his negotiations with the Ameer. It will be a great political advantage, if the arrangement made or to be made should include provision for a regular survey of Afghanistan and its dependencies, involving of course, a definition of boundaries, so far as that is practicable, on the side of Persia as well as on the side of the Khanates of Turkistan. The knowledge accruing to us, and the political gain to the Cabul ruler, with whom we are allied, would amply compensate for the cost. Moreover, the task would supply employment for sharp and able officers; and, so long as we are in India, such opportunities of testing ability, developing character, and acquiring special knowledge ought never to be omitted.

Another set of considerations, more defined, and more purely Indian in their nature must have been thought of if not discussed in the tents whitening the plains for miles around Umballa. What is it expedient to do with the frontier tribes? The minds of political thinkers, civil and military, have for some months, nay years, been greatly exercised on this subject, and answers to the query have not been few. Convert them into a Highland Militia, says one; which surely means establishing power to effect the conversion, and is annexation under another name. Induce the Cabul Ruler to raise a Contingent, commanded by Afghan Chiefs in detail, and by the Ameer as a whole, is the suggestion of another; but unless we were virtual masters of the country, and unless we had troops of our own on the spot, this plan would simply mean the creation of an additional danger and stimulus to turbulence. Instead of merely taking hold of the frontier tribes and their wild hills we should have to annex Afghanistan: a measure which, if expedient, we should not shrink from, but one utterly unnecessary. A third response tells us that prudence would be satisfied if we induced the Ameer to cede Kurram and Khost; but besides the fact that we are asking for districts which pay revenue to the Cabul treasury, the proposal, if adopted, would only remove to a greater distance the frontier to be defended from inroads, and would confer no countervailing military or political advantages. The valley is on the road to nowhere and commands nothing. A bolder expedient, and one which has been urged with considerable force is a project to push our frontier to the line of the watershed as far as the Hindoo Koosh; reduce the tribes to order and submission on all sides, and in future let our boundaries march with the boundaries of the Afghan prince. But if we went to the so-called watershed we should go a long way towards the occupation of the famous and fantastical line of safety, supposed to extend from Quetta to Cabul itself. For the Cabul country drains into the Indus, and the culminating point of the watershed is a few miles north of Ghazni. But the plains above the Suleiman also drain into the Indus, and tying ourselves to the watershed would lead us into wastes profitable to no man.

May we venture to suggest that all these projects are either needless or mis-timed? If we admit, as we do, that there are portions of the frontier which it would be desirable to rectify, we must also be allowed to say that the correct principle of rectification would be bare military convenience. For instance the salient angle which separates Kohat from Peshawur should be taken in, because it prevents direct and regular communication between two frontier posts. There may be other modifications of a similar kind, and if so we should make them. But why not do this without entering on a vast project involving the occupation of a territory valueless for revenue, political, or military purposes? How could the safety of India be increased by the possession of mountains and steppes which control nothing, flank nothing, lead to nothing, present no defensive line of any sort? The really valuable positions—if we are to act on purely military grounds, never safe grounds taken alone—are the angle formed by the Helmund and the Urgundab, in front of Kandahar, and the country west of Cabul. The occupation of waste and useless places, having no strategical worth of any kind, is the worst thing we could do. According to the scheme suggested we should form a new frontier having no good military front, and including territory of no political or fiscal use; and if we took it up we should then certainly have either to retreat or push on to Girishk and Cabul, perhaps farther, in order to get at something upon which we could stand. And all for what? To put an end to the annoyance of an occasional frontier skirmish, and an occasional military promenade on a larger scale, involving, it may be, a few sharp actions. But these ought to be most useful to the troops and officers; an excellent school of soldiering; and a means of satisfying the crave for active service which will haunt armies. Therefore, we say, rectify the frontier, without scruple, where some proved nuisance can be shown to exist—meaning by nuisance something that interferes with free communication between post and post—and where there is a coign of vantage whence the the cultivators can be better protected and the mountaineers better watched, include it in the frontier. But pause before hunting after some watershed, which is to ensure a sort of small millenium; because if you hunt watersheds above the Suleiman you will find yourself encamping on the Helmund, on the south, and beyond Cabul, on the north, to neither of which positions have the course of events yet rendered it desirable that British power should proceed. Perhaps the good folks at Umballa thought the same.

We understand that Mrs. Fitzgerald will leave by the mail steamer of the 17th instant for England.

We believe that we may now with entire confidence announce that the Hon. L. H. Bayley will assume on the Bench the place to be vacated by Sir Joseph Arnould at the end of the month; that the post of Advocate-General has been given to Mr. White, and that, as he is going home very shortly, it is probable Mr. Scoble will act for him. We also hear that Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Max. Melvill will be raised to the Bench in succession to Mr. Newton and Mr. Tucker.

There is an excellent opening just now for an eligible young Hindoo. Here it is—"A girl belonging to a respectable Brahmin family is desirous of remarrying. She has obtained the consent of her relatives to do so. Any gentleman desirous of marrying her may apply to the late editor of the —— either personally or by letter, for full particulars." We translate the above from a native paper of yesterday, and though it was All Fool's Day it seems serious. Is there no Hindoo ready to say, with Barkus, that "he's willin'"?

The state of things in Afghani-Turkistan looks worse for the sons of the ex-Ameer, though perhaps no better for Shere Ali. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Meers and other chiefs, not to acknowledge the supremacy of either party, but to assert their own independence. In all probability, however, they would join one or the other if an active war began, as they possess among themselves no bond of union. The important cities of Tukhtapool and Khilm are held only feebly by the sons of Mahomed Azim. There is no word of the fugitive ex-Ameer and his nephew. From Bokhara it is reported that the Shah "is on the best terms with the Russians." A son of the Shah who had rebelled in consequence of his father's policy towards the Russians is said to have been severely defeated by the latter and to have been obliged to flee. It seems that no articles of Indian merchandise, except indigo, tea, and muslin, are allowed to pass the Sihoon (or Sir Daria) river, and that on these an excessive tariff is imposed. The Russians, having garrisoned Bokhara, were sending more troops to Karshee. The above information was brought from Bokhara to Cabul by a kafilah which had been three months on the route.

The "Poona Observer" hears that Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother, the Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, is to be appointed to act for Colonel Ethridge, the Enam Commissioner, during his absence on leave to England.

The "Poona Observer" mentions that "a shikar party, under the guidance and direction of Captain St. John Daubeny, left Poona for the jungles yesterday (31st). The party consists of four, two old hands, and two colts; Captain Daubeny expects to have good sport, as his shikaries have reported game abundant and several animals marked down."

The use of the ocean telegraphs is shown by an occurrence at San Francisco. A Chinaman, proving a defaulter there, escaped on the Pacific mail steamer to Hongkong. His victims, however, have, says a writer in a home journal, sent telegrams around the world from San Francisco, via New York, London and Ceylon to Hongkong to order his arrest.

A report has reached us from Delhi of a fresh scandal, caused by an officer, holding a staff appointment, having severely assaulted a disciple of Esculapius, at night on the high road. As usual in seeking for the cause of this the question of Talleyrand has been asked, "Who is she?"—*Englishman.*

Mr. H. D. Sandeman has been appointed a Deputy Commissioner in Sind.

The Overland mails, arrived from Bombay at 4 A.M.

rector of the Bank of Bengal during the absence of the Financial Secretary from Calcutta.

Yesterday's official "Gazette" publishes a lengthy Order in [Her Majesty's] Council, dated the 4th February 1869, in substitution of that of 17th May 1867, making provision for Consular Jurisdiction in Madagascar.

A Kurrachee paper says "the number of depositors has greatly increased in the Government Savings Bank, in consequence of Government being about to increase the rate of interest from 3 12 to 4-8 per cent. on floating deposits; the increased rate to take effect from the first of April next."

Colonel Lambert will return to head quarters within a fortnight. As he expects to meet the Commissioner to hold a consultation in respect to the sudden change in the course of the river near its mouth, it is more than probable that Sir William Merewether will come down from Sukkur in the "Satellite," which left Kotree on the 23rd instant.—*Sindian.*

Government is reported to have sanctioned the Kurrachee Water Supply Scheme, which has been so long under consideration. "It has not as yet been decided," says the "Sindian," "as to the point whence the pipes are to be laid and carried from the Mulleer. It is more than probable that they will be carried from a point higher up which Mr. Newnham had recommended, and where a larger quantity of water is obtainable."

The wool-washing question, which was represented by the [Kurrachee] Chamber of Commerce, has not as yet been settled, and we think that a conclusion, in respect to this long pending matter, should have been arrived at long ago, as the merchants have been put to considerable inconvenience from the unsettled state of affairs. We are told that our tradesmen in consequence are obliged to send down large quantities of unwashed wool to Bombay, to be cleaned there, and forwarded thence to England.—*Sindian.*

THE AMEER AT UMBALLA.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

28TH MARCH.

Shere Ali arrived here on the afternoon of the 24th. He came by train, and was received on the platform of the station by the Commander-in-Chief, Generals Beatson and Huyshe and the greater part of the Head Quarter and Divisional Staff, together with nearly all the officers of corps at present here, except those on duty, of whom there were a very considerable number as nearly the entire route from the station to the bungalow destined for his reception was lined with troops. Immediately outside the station two companies of H. M.'s 55th Regiment, with the Queen's colour, received the Ameer as a guard of honor. Next came a troop of R. H. A., which fired a royal salute immediately he stepped out on to the platform. After a few moments' delay in getting into the carriages which were in readiness to carry away the party they moved off—Shere Ali and Sir W. Mansfield in the first carriage, General Beatson and the Ameer's young son in the second. Then followed other carriages with the remainder of the suite, the whole escorted by a guard of honor composed of a regiment of European Hussars (I did not remark whether it was the 4th or 21st), and the 12th Native Cavalry. The Ameer is rather below middle size, firmly built, apparently about 35 or 40, his features very Jewish with a dark moustache and short beard, his complexion not at all very dark, in fact not so dark as many Europeans. His dress was plain even to meanness. He wore a high pointed black lamb-skin cap (as did also all his suite), the ordinary Persian cap; and a rough, loose, long-tailed Cashmere coat of a brownish colour, which almost entirely enveloped his person. His son is a very fine bright intelligent looking boy of some 7 or 8 years, quite fair. He seemed perfectly self-possessed, not in the least put out by the presence of so many strangers, but came forward at once, after his father, and held out his hand to shake hands with Sir W. Mansfield after they alighted on the platform. On the 25th all the troops were paraded for the inspection of the Ameer. The parade was formed at 5 in the afternoon on the maidan in front of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief's camp. The review was to have taken place in the morning, but was unavoidably countermanded as it had rained so much during the night that the ground was impracticable. The troops all looked uncommonly well, and consisted of 3 troops Royal Horse Artillery, 1 battery mountain train, 4 regiments of cavalry and 9 battalions of infantry. The Ameer was received in line of contiguous columns, officers and colors to the front; he drove along the line, receiving from each regiment and battalion, as he passed, a royal salute with colors dipped, and bands playing "God save the Queen." After this the troops marched past,—the infantry in grand divisions;—and then the artillery and cavalry galloped past. I was not near the Ameer at the time, but I am told he seemed greatly impressed, and he could hardly fail to be so. I have seldom seen a prettier military spectacle. The kilted Highlanders with the nodding plumes of their bonnets are always imposing. As regards the other regiments of European infantry I have not often seen finer men or steadier and more wall-like grand divisions. Then, of the native troops, the picturesque semi-zouave costume of the Loodiannah Sikhs on their tall lithe figures contrasting strongly with the sombre clad sturdy-looking little Goorkha Rifles was very effective. The cavalry are well mounted, and on this occasion swept along the plain, in Shere Ali's front, at a good pace. Perhaps what must have impressed him most of all was the Chesnut Troop Horse Artillery, men, horses, dressing—which were all grand. They dashed past at the gallop in magnificent style. As the evening was closing in, and gave no time for any manœuvres, the troops again formed line and advanced with officers and colors to the front, and band playing, and again gave a royal salute. And so ended the review just as the sun was setting and lighting up with its departing rays the snows of the stern and rugged barrier from behind which, and through its to us memorable Kyber Pass, the Chieftain had come whom we were then doing honor to. Strange contrast the wintry scene in that Pass and shattered 44th with the bright and proud array of this day. How is it to be with us for the future in those regions, peace or war?

The Viceroy made his entry the following morning and held his Durbar in the evening. Of this in my next.

INCIDENTS OF THE AMEER'S JOURNEY.

The Ameer was delighted with his reception and has expressed himself as gratified beyond measure at the courtesy and honors accorded him at Lahore and elsewhere. At Lahore especially the beautiful Montgomery Hall was decorated in a way which attracted universal admiration. The Durbar was a great success, so was the illumination, in spite of little shortcomings. At Umritsur again he was entertained in a most splendid manner, and was enchanted with the illuminations. At Jullundur he described the Commissioner as a princely man. He had declared at Lahore, that Sir Donald McLeod was a man of rank, and that there could be no doubt as to his being a noble amongst his own people. But at Loodiana, all this was changed; through some most unaccountable blunder, the officers who received him were not even dressed in uniform, and there was not a sign of what awaited him. He was put up in a hotel, where, properly speaking, there was no sort of accommodation. The food was so bad that he declined it, and he was put up in a hotel which it appeared must have been in former days the very house where he and his father, Dost Mahomed, were confined. Could any blunder be worse than this? Then, again, his enemies the Sudozyes are at Loodiana. He coupled all these things together and declared that he would never again visit a place of such evil omen for himself and family. At his departure there were no preparations made to facilitate the travelling of his suite, and in fact his stay at Loodiana proved a marked and most disagreeable contrast to his tour through the Punjab.—*Correspondent of the Englishman.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 1st, 11-2 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 30th March, via Russia, 25th March.

Seonee, 1st, 4 P.M.—Interruption between Seonee and Jubbulpore since 3 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th March.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st March to 8 P.M. of the 1st April is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Mean	Min.
From Kurrachee	3	29	0
Calcutta	14	55	10 8
Madras	28	25	14 23

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kurrachee, 1st, 9-30 A.M.—Steamer "Euphrates," with [illegible] on board, arrived from Bombay at 4 A.M.

DRILL AND TACTICS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

An amendment to General Order No. VI., relating to the field exercise and evolutions of the Army, which has very recently been published, may prove the thin end of a wedge which, in process of time, will split asunder the hard knobs yet remaining of the rigid old pipeclay system of handling troops, and will place the evolutions to which they are subjected upon more fitting relations with those modifications which science has been so rapidly, and, in many respects, so radically introducing into the conditions of modern warfare. Everybody knows how mechanical a thing a soldier used to be. Men like Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, and his royal choleric little cousin of England, delighted in converting bodies of men into a vast machine, wound up by a long and patient application of an elaborate system of drill, to go through a certain number of evolutions with a precision which would have satisfied the eye of a fastidious machinist. When a man could do this, when he could lose himself in his capacity as a mere atom in a great one-souled whole, he was held to be a perfect soldier; but not till then. The man might possess the courage of a Bayard, the *elan* of a Murat, the eagle-eyed appreciation of a battle's changeful phases, which distinguished Wellington, or the confident daring which his splendid genius bred in Napoleon, for aught that his instructors knew: possibly, for aught his instructors cared. His whole and sole duty was to forget his individuality, to merge himself bodily and mentally as an automatal atom in the body general of a thing called a regiment, and to laugh to scorn any danger, to defy any disaster, rather than get the point of his toe out of its rigidly defined direction. As, in those days, a soldier was usually a mere ignorant boor, it did him no great harm to be converted into a piece of mechanism, which if it destroyed his individuality, destroyed nothing that was much worth preserving, except in very exceptional cases. Again, the theory in those days was mainly that of crushing by weight, as opposed to the modern one of shattering by well plied musketry and artillery, so that, if a body of men could be induced to move forward to the attack, like a huge fleshy wall, the best attainable form of charge was arrived at. Armed with the old musket, no amount of fiery Zouave *elan* would avail against the stolid precision, the unyielding deadweight of an old-fashioned regiment. That this would be so, is capable of fair assumptive proof from the fact that it *has* been so. At Culloden, the Highland claymore men dashed upon the British line with all the fiery *impetus* which contempt of their foes, contempt of death, the enthusiasm of a preceding success, an intense devotion to a high cause, and the presence of their King, could lead; but stupid and mechanical as were their composing atoms, those British regiments opposed to their fierce tempest, a resistance such as the gnarled ribs of an oak might oppose to the fury of a wild cat which should seek to tear it down. The Highlandmen beat upon those dogged ranks till they had exhausted even their courage, and were then swept away like so much incoherent foam. But had they been armed, as soldiers now-a-days are armed, had they, when the order to charge had reached them, found an enemy to encounter whose ranks had been scorched by the withering fire of which modern musketry is capable, their headlong courage, activity, and individuality of prowess would have given them the positions of so many raging wolves in a sheep-fold, and that such will be the case in future warfare there is good reason to believe. Steady, wall-like formation, a beautiful, faultless precision of manœuvring, the triumphs of martinet colonels and uncompromising drill sergeants, have lost all value, beyond that of pleasing the eye. A man's life may depend in the first half hour of battle, a dozen times over, not upon the sullen rigidity with which he can keep himself wedged in between his right and left hand neighbours, so much as upon his individual capacity to think and to act for himself, in that species of combat, which will henceforth occupy so prominent a position in action, viz., skirmishing in large bodies. The best and most rapid shooting, coupled with the most practised and intelligent system of taking advantage of cover, will determine the opening superiority, if not the general superiority, in favour of the side so endowed, in all future contests; and this is a species of warfare in which the mechanical, buckled-up "Tommy Atkins" of our forefathers' days would be at manifest disadvantage. A soldier, under the modern conditions of conflict, needs all the intelligence, all the activity, which is capable of being developed in him. It is questionable whether his present dress, greatly modified as it has been during the last dozen or fifteen years, will not have to be yet further modified, to suit the requirements of the new manœuvres yearly being introduced into regimental training. Anyway, a slow, heavy precision of movement, is one of the very last acquisitions which a soldier is likely to find the value of in future warfare. Whether the fact is yet sufficiently recognized, may be an open question; we are inclined to think not: and perhaps the reason is, that that great teacher, Experience, has not yet had a fair opportunity of using its persuasive powers. But that, sooner or later, it will come to be fully recognized, either intentively by some man of genius, or from being forced upon us by disaster, there is small room for doubt. It will probably be found to be a great outset advantage, in the next war which breaks out, for that side which has most closely studied the relations between field manœuvres and breech-loading, far reaching arms of precision. After the Crimean war, when invention had been greatly stimulated, and many modifications of the previously existing armament of the troops had been largely adopted, it was said

AN ANOMALY.

We understand that at the present moment the distribution of the head quarter staff of the Bombay Army stands as follows:—

It is commanded from Umballa, where its Chief and Military Secretary are engaged in doing honour to the Ameer Shere Ali. The Adjutant General is at Matheran; the Deputy Adjutant General at Poona; the Assistant Adjutant General at Bombay. The Quarter Master General of the Army is at Bombay, the Deputy at Poona.

The remainder of the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is sprinkled between Madras and Mahableshwur. Coming events cast their shadows before them, and this is evidently a trial trip, to prove the feasibility of the Bombay Army being commanded from Bengal. We sincerely trust it may not succeed. General McCleverty, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, doubtless thinks that distance can lend no enchantment to his labours.—We concur.—*Poona Observer.*

THEISM AMONG THE HINDOOS.

"We hail," says the *Hindu Reformer*, "with heartfelt joy the establishment of a Brahmo Somaj at Khandwa. The English education which our youths receive in the Government schools and colleges has not proved an unmixed blessing. It has no doubt done much good; but it has also wrought some mischief. So far as our religious belief is concerned, it is negative in character. It liberates the minds of young men from the trammels of superstition, but it sometimes tends to make men ungodly. They are apt to run from one extreme into the other. It divests them of all superstitious belief, but fails in some cases to breathe a purer faith instead. The consequences are, not quite satisfactory as may easily be supposed. There is but one way to meet this evil. The diffusion of theism is the only antidote for the baneful effects which a purely secular education is calculated sometimes to produce in our present transitional state. We therefore sincerely congratulate our brethren of Khandwa on their success in establishing an institution which will soon be the means of sowing seeds of righteousness throughout the land and wish them God speed in this noble work."

HOPE FOR CHINA.

Mixed marriages between English girls and mild Hindoos are regarded in India with the utmost disapproval. But in Australia the snub-nosed, angular-eyed Chinaman succeeds in a way that must make the fair more comely native of India jealous. The Melbourne correspondent of *The Times* says that some of the most attractive of the Irish servant girls of good and steady character, too, are snapped up by well-to-do Chinamen. This at first sight appears more surprising when, according to M. Huc's account of the Chinese in their own country, women there are little better than slaves, and are deemed by the men to have no souls. Here, on the contrary, it is the Chinese bridegroom who (if he have a soul at all) certainly has not a soul he can call his own in the presence of his bright-eyed and voluble Tipperary wife. She breaks him in thoroughly, and makes him turn a good Catholic before she will look on him at all. An old Englishwoman whom I once fell in with, sewing at the entrance of a tent at Bendigo, explained these mixed marriages to me thus:—"You know, sir, with too many of these rough Cornish men, it is, 'Well, is my tea ready?' and if the wife says 'No,' perhaps he knocks her down at once, or abuses her at least; but, lor! these Chanymen are always so kind to their wives; they dote on the ground they walk on." China, therefore, may yet be civilized by Tipperary; and for certain a good-looking Irish girl would convert even the most stiff-necked mandarin to Christianity faster than any French missionary that ever travelled the Celestial Empire in a yellow cap.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

"The Indian Travellers' Guide," for April, was published yesterday.

H. M.'s ships *Forte*, *Star*, and *Daphne* sailed from Bombay yesterday for Kurrachee, the Persian Gulf Aden, and thence after, we believe, for Trincomalee.

A Case for the High Court.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Yessoo Heerajee to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court, for the theft of about Rs. 362, belonging to Manockjee Dorabjee.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,40,75,323, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 56,82,619; of the total, Rs. 1,40,02,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

Munificent Charities.—On the occasion of the third day's ceremony of the death of Bae Manockbae, the wife of the Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the magnificent sum of Rs. 28,000 was bestowed upon various charitable funds by the husband of the deceased lady.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran.

Passengers by the China Mail.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "China," Captain Steward, will sail to-day for China, with 1689 chests of Malwa opium, 217 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. J. J. Webster, Mr. Short and Mr. R. H. Short. For Hongkong—Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee and two friends, Mr. Dadabhoy Muncherjee, and Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee. For Shanghai—Mr. S. K. Mody.

Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee.—The *Hindu Reformer* says Mr. Dadabhi Naorojee intends delivering a series of lectures in Guzerathi at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Esplanade, on subjects connected with the East India Association.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution.—The eleventh monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms, over the Dockyard gate, on Wednesday at 5 P.M., Mr. John Firth in the chair. *Members elected*—Messrs. Atmaram Gunesh, W. J. H. Brown, Sydney William Chart, Captain E. S. Edwards, Messrs. C. E. Gael, H. J. Hemson, H. P. LeMesurier, Alfred Miller, F. W. Peterson, B. Symons, and Charles G. Wilson. *Withdrawn*—Mr. W. Emerson.

Pleaders.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued a sunud to Wamnajee Dajee Joshi, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the district of Ratnagiri. Sunuds have been issued also to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Balabhai Kevuldas, Ahmedabad; Madhuvuchram Bulvuchram, Surat; Bomanjee Muncherjee, Surat; Kalabhai Lulloobhai, Surat; Dayabhai Valubhdas, Surat; Balram Nundram, Surat; Atmaram Gadneshwur Pendharkur, Tanna; Sudashiv Vishwanath Putwardhan, Poona; Krishnajee Kashinath, Poona; Narayen Keshow Khanajadey, Khandeish; Amrit Balkrishna Oodar, Khandeish.

The "Calcutta" and the Persian Gulf Cable.—A report to the Under Secretary of State for India by Mr. John U. Champain, Assistant Director in Chief, Indo European Telegraph, detailing the circumstances of the abandoning of the *Calcutta* with the Persian Gulf cable on board off Lizard Point, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press, but contained little information beyond what has already appeared in the newspaper reports of the disaster. It may be stated, however, that by all accounts Mr. Slater, storekeeper, and in charge of the cable, and the cable hands on board "behaved throughout in a most exemplary manner, and there is very good reason to suppose that to them is due in a great measure the salvation of the abandoned vessel and her cargo." The cable, which was paid out, ran out rapidly, but without a hitch; but though it was confidently anticipated that the whole quantity paid out would be picked up, which anticipations have, as we have learned by telegraph, been realised, it was impossible to say whether the cable would prove uninjured.

A Case remanded for Re-trial.—Some months ago, a Mahomedan named Shaik Meya, who was employed in the Poona City Jail as a warder, was, along with a convict named Abbass, whom he had passed out of the jail in the night time, convicted of attempting to murder Mrs. Anderson's ayah by cutting her throat, and sentenced by Mr. R. W. Hunter, the Acting Session Judge of Poona, to transportation beyond seas for life. Against this conviction and sentence the prisoner Shaik Meya petitioned the Judge of the High Court sitting in appeal, on the ground that he had objected to two members of the jury, but that his objection was overruled by the Judge. This appeal has resulted in the conviction and sentence of Meya being set aside by the High Court, who have ordered that the case as against him shall be retried by another jury, and it is now set down for trial at the Sessions which commence on Monday next, the 5th instant. There will, however, it is expected, be some delay in collecting all the witnesses in the case, several of whom have gone beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, as far as British Burmah.—*Poona Observer.*

Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Govurdhun Mooljee appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—"I deal in gunny bags and have my warehouse in the Fort, where I reside. I have known one Mumora Goculdass for several years. He was my manager for about six months. Yesterday about 8 o'clock in the morning I went to Colaba, where I happened to see a man of the firm of Bhychund Vurdwan, with whom I have had dealings. I asked him for some money due to me. He said that he had already sent Rs. 100 to me on the 27th ult. with the said Mumora Goculdas, who had signed an entry in the account book in my name. I never authorized the said Mumora Goculdas to draw any money on my account, nor has he paid the said sum to me. I went in search of him, and found him in the Fort yesterday. I questioned him about having got those one hundred rupees on my account. He did not deny it, and said that he had paid away the money to one of his creditors, who had got a writ against him. I charge him with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

A Serious Case of Poisoning.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, attended on Wednesday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the following deposition of one Ismael Abdoola:—"I am a cook, and am a native of Bellary. I have for the last ten days been, as a cook, in the service of Captain Bolton, of the Commissariat, who resides at Colaba. The prisoner Kalekhan, now before me, is Captain Bolton's butler. Four days ago he (Kalekhan) desired me to prepare some 'Koorootee' of mutton. I prepared 'Kopta,' as I thought that was what I was told to make. He got angry with me, and told me to give up the service if I behaved in that manner. Last night, after Captain Bolton had taken his supper, at about 8 o'clock, I baked seven breads, and prepared a dish of mutton and 'toorai' vegetable, and took my supper, consisting of the above, at about 9 o'clock. The butler also partook of the same. I then went out to fetch water to drink, and on my return in the kitchen, I found that prisoner had poured out into a China cup, what I regarded as brandy, and which he asked me to drink. I did so and cleaned the cup, while the prisoner kept the bottle in a box. Prisoner also drank out of the same bottle after I had drunk. I then went and bathed. I was immediately seized with vomiting, and I continued to vomit repeatedly a great many times until I was brought to this hospital by the sahib's ramoosee. I still continue vomiting and I feel an excruciating pain in my abdomen and other parts of the body." The prisoner declined to cross-examine. The deponent lies in a precarious state in the hospital.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th March, was 485, being an increase of 72 as compared with the preceding week, 153 more than the total of the week ending 31st March 1868, and 2 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 62 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total, exclusive of still-born.	Totalreported(births and deaths exclusive of still-borns.
Colaba	19,761		2	1	3	2			7	1
Fort, Southern	2,455					6				
Fort, Northern	39,258			4	1	7			11	3
Esplanade	7,893				1				1	
Market	75,402		5	5	9	5			24	11
Mandwee	41,152		10	2	4	14			30	10
Chuckla	41,442		19		7	15			41	2
Oomberkharee	63,020	1	14	3	14	18			50	9
Dongree	60,259	1	12	6	5	1			31	7
Dhobeetalao	11,790	2	10	5	4	11			22	
Bunnuwaree	22,529				2	5			7	
Bhooleshwur	50,282		11		4	14	1		30	4
Kharatalao	33,454		8		5	5			18	
Goonbaurwaree	23,085	1	6	1	4	8	1		21	4
Khetwaree	29,177		2		8	6			16	
Girgaum	21,505	13	4		9				31	1
Chaupatee	6,184	1	2	1	1	2			6	1
Walkeshwur	10,694				1	2			3	
Mahalexmee	9,144	1							1	
Mow	21,784	2		1	5	6			18	
Tardeo	9,462				2	2			4	
Kamatheepoo ra	81,675		8	1	22	22			53	
Pare	7,002		3	3	4	5			15	1
Scoree	5,042				3				3	
Sco	12,078	1			1	2			4	4
Mahim	19,459				3	3			7	
Worlee	10,211	2	5		1	1			9	4
Harbour	32,582	1					1		3	
Non-Resident and Unknown			2	1		7			10	
Bombay	816,562	36	129	30	115	182	3		485	62
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.	833	67	14	256	119	7	1		487	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Total Reported (Births and Deaths exclusive of Still-born).
Boodhist—Jain, &c		4		3	9		16	1
Brahmin		4			5		9	
Lingaet				1	1		2	
Bhatia	1	4			1		6	
Hindoo of other Castes	21	62	21	55	95		225	32
Hindoo out-caste		7	4	10	5		26	3
Mussulman	1	23	6	33	46		124	16
Parsee		1		5	8		14	7
Jew				1			1	1
Native-Christian	5	8	1	7	4	1	23	2
Indo-European					1		1	
European	1				3		4	
Negro-African					3		3	
Chinese								
Unknown Races					1		1	
Total	36	129	30	115	182	3	485	62
Corresponding week, 1868		53	1	113	161	4	332	61

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A EUROPEAN SAILOR.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Charle Aberdeen, master of the ship *Glencora*, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information:—"I am master of the ship *Glencora*, now in this harbour. About a week ago a seaman named James Collins, belonging to the ship *Tivoli*, came to me on board my ship, and asked me if I would take him as a seaman. I refused and ordered him out of my ship. I had previously heard something against him. Last Wednesday week I was in the Shipping Office, where Mr. Freeman, the Shipping Master, showed me a document purporting to bear my signature, and to agree to receive the said James Collins on board the ship. I swear that I gave no such document to the said James Collins; neither did I in any way authorize him to make use of my name, and I therefore charge him with forgery, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." The Magistrate granted the application.

A SOI-DISANT KNIGHT IN THE POLICE COURT.

A few days ago a man, who called himself "Sir W. M. Egerton," went to the shop of Messrs. Watson and Co., Meadow Street, and purchased several articles, for which he promised to pay in a day or two. It subsequently appeared that the man had bought the articles under false pretences. Information was immediately given to the police, and Egerton was apprehended by Mr. Superintendent Bailey yesterday. He was placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate on a charge of cheating by personation and thereby dishonestly inducing Messrs. Watson and Co. to deliver a Cavalry sword, a gold lace sword knot, a sword belt, and one coat, of the aggregate value of Rs. 128-8. Mr. William Maule said—I am manager of J. W. Watson and Co. The person, William Egerton, now in Court, came to our shop in Meadow Street, on the 22nd March last, and represented himself to Mr. Mitchel, one of our assistants, as Sir W. M. Egerton, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, at the same time giving an order for uniform. On this representation he was allowed to take away a sword belt and a sword knot. The day afterwards he came again and took away a coat and a small piece of carpet, the aggregate value of the articles being Rs. 128-8. I have looked into the Army List and I do not find his name in the list of Her Majesty's Army, and I have reason to believe he is not the person he represented himself to be.—The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till the 12th instant.

GREAT FIRE AT BHORE.

We (*Poona Observer*) hear that on the 29th ultimo a destructive fire took place at Bhore, which destroyed the Bhore Punt's Palace and other surrounding buildings. The damage is roughly estimated at fifteen lacs of rupees. It appears the fire originated from a cracker falling on a thatched roof of a temporary large shed, which was erected for the purpose of accommodating people on the Hindoo holiday called Ram Namee. The son of the Punt Suchew, it appears, tied some crackers to the neck of a deer and a dog, and afterwards lighted them, to amuse himself! One of the crackers fell on the roof, setting it on fire. There was a strong wind prevailing at the time, and the flames spread so rapidly that the whole of the furniture and property in the palace were destroyed. It is stated that nothing is saved. The Punt of Bhore is now residing in one of the Hindoo temples.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN DEBT.

Appended is an "Appeal from the Trustees of the Cathedral on behalf of the Organ Debt," which has been printed in the form of a circular:—

"The trustees of the Cathedral desire to place before the congregation the subject of the debt, incurred in connexion with the Cathedral organ.

"The cost of the organ has far exceeded what was originally anticipated, and amounts to Rs. 21,152-8-8—to meet which the funds raised have yielded no more than Rs. 14,205-7-8, leaving a balance still owing, with interest, of Rs. 7,549.

"This sum, which is due to Mr. Mull, has arisen from his having been led to expect that the Government would have rendered assistance—which hitherto has not been forthcoming—from additional cost having been incurred to make the organ equal to the requirements of the Cathedral—and from the great expense attending its being brought out to this country, and erected in the Cathedral.

"The trustees, feeling that the congregation have every reason to be fully satisfied with the excellent instrument that has been provided, call upon them with the greatest confidence to subscribe liberally towards the payment of the debt still due to Mr. Mull.

"Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Senior Chaplain; or they may be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Cathedral Organ Debt.

Lyttelton H. Bayley.
C. T. Wilson.
P. H. LeFeuvre.
Fras. F. Lidderdale.
John A. Fuller."

FORT POLICE COURT.—1st April.

[Before John Connon, Esq.]

Refusal of Duty.—Alexander Bluis and W. H. Court, seamen of the British ship *Indian Empire*, were charged with refusal of duty on board the ship. The magistrate advised the prisoners to go on board, and being willing to do so, they were ordered to be taken on board accordingly.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—1st April.

[Before R. M. Showell, Esq.]

Gambling.—Aga Jan Janbeg, Cassum Chan Noorjabeg, and eleven other Moguls, some of them merchants, and others horse-dealers, were placed at the bar, the first charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee appeared for one of the defendants, and Mr. Judge for the rest.

From the evidence of Mr. Inspector Goulden, it appeared that in consequence of information received, he went about 10 o'clock last night to a house in Bellasis road, and went to a room upstairs, in which gambling was going on. He opened the shutters of a window and looked into the room. He then saw all the defendants sitting in a circle gaming with cards and money. With the assistance of his sepoys he afterwards arrested the prisoners. Rs. 841-2-0, two gold watches, and other articles were found on the persons of the defendants, and Rs. 26-5-2 were found on the ground. The last prisoner was not observed gaming. Witness went to the place twice before and saw some of the prisoners gaming, but he could not get into the house on either of those occasions.

A number of witnesses were examined who corroborated in material points the testimony of the last witness.

Mr. Judge argued that it was not proved the house was a common gaming house, and that the case was not one of gaming in the sense of the Act, but that the prisoners were gaming for their own amusement. Mr. Tyebjee also addressed the Court, and pointed out that the case was not one of gaming in the sense of the Act.

The magistrate on the evidence before him, convicted the defendants. The first was fined Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned for a month; the last prisoner was fined Rs. 5, and the rest were fined Rs. 25 each, or, in default, to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

FASHIONABLE TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Last night (say the *Morning Herald* of March 3) by permission of Lady Edward Howard, the first of two representations of living pictures was given by several members of the aristocracy, under Royal patronage, in aid of a fund for the relief of the distressed Irish in London. The tickets cost a guinea each, but notwithstanding the amount the spacious private theatre was crammed with a most distinguished company. The *tableaux* had the benefit of the skill and experience of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield as manager, and several of the wandering Minstrels composed an orchestra, which obeyed the baton of the Hon. Seymour Egerton. The *tableaux* were got up in the most perfect manner as regards both costume and scenery, and among them were several well-arranged groups which derived an additional charm from the beauty and grace of the ladies who gave their valuable services for the occasion. Lady Diana Beauclerk appeared in three *tableaux* as "The Spirit of the Waters." The conception was essentially German and when the curtain rose it needed hardly a stretch of the fancy to believe Lorelei herself stood before the company. "Fair Rosamond," in four *tableaux*, by Mrs. Charles Stephenson and Mrs. Hamboro was excellent in idea and perfect in execution. "The Sleeping Beauty," presented by the Marchioness Townshend and Count Maffei, was gorgeous as to costume and capital in *pose*. Two Watteau scenes by Lady Sebright, Lady Alexina Duff, Mrs. Gurney, Miss Sothern, and Mr. M'Gregor were rich and pretty, and "Queen Margaret and the Robber," by Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, Mr. Val. Prinsep, and Master Gratten-Bellew, was "as good as a picture," while the boyish dignity of Master Gratten-Bellew made him look for the time every inch a prince. But perhaps the best, certainly the most applauded *tableaux*, were the three representing the story of "The Babes in the Wood." Miss Barnes, the little daughter of one of our most rising painters and gifted colourists, and the Hon. Michael Sandys, in their costumes, looked very aristocratic babes indeed, and, young though they are, seemed to grasp fully the feeling of the situations. In the third scene Lady Diana Beauclerk appeared as the Spirit of the Grove, and created something not far short of a sensation. The remaining *tableaux*, which were excellent of their kind, were "Guinevere (conviction and repentance)," by Viscountess Pollington, Miss Harvey, and Captain Stewart; and "Rescue!" a sensational fire scene, with a fireman in uniform and all complete, by Marchioness Townshend, Lady Diana Beauclerk, and Mr. B. Fitz-Patrick. It was close upon midnight when the representations terminated, and nothing could have been warmer than the congratulations of the visitors on the success of the performance, which is to be repeated to-morrow night. If it could be arranged without inconvenience we would suggest to the ladies and gentlemen who have taken so much trouble for so good an object, that not only would the fund be largely increased, but that they would confer a favour on many who have been unable to obtain tickets, if they would contrive a second series of *tableaux* as well conceived and as well executed as those which last night delighted the visitors to Rutland-gate.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

The following is from a New York journal showing how a woman will and can, or can and will, love a man though he be worn away, or torn away, or cut and carved away to the trunk. The heroine of the story herself relates it.—She was sixteen, when she met and loved, with all the devotion of a passionate nature, a young man from New Jersey, named Williamson Beckinridge Caruthers, who was some six years her senior. They were engaged with the free consent of their friends and relatives, and the day was fixed for their marriage; when young Caruthers became infected with small-pox of the most virulent type, and when he recovered from his illness his face was pitted and his comeliness gone for ever. Aurelia confesses that she at first thought to break off the engagement, but love triumphed, and she named the day afresh. But again misfortune overtook the unhappy youth. He lost one arm by the premature discharge of a cannon, and within three months after his recovery he got the other pulled out by a carding machine. Aurelia could not but be deeply grieved to see her lover passing from her by piecemeal, feeling, as she did, that he could not long sustain this disastrous process of retraction. Still her lovers fell ill with erysipelas and lost the use of one of his eyes. The friends and relatives of the intending bride now came forwarded and insisted that the match should be broken off; but, after wavering awhile, Aurelia, with a generous spirit, said she had reflected calmly upon the matter, and could not discover that Beckinridge was to blame; so she extended the time once more,—and he broke his leg. It was a sad day for the poor girl when she saw the Surgeon reverently bearing away the sack whose uses she had learnt by previous experience, and her heart told her the bitter truth that some more of her lover was gone. She felt that the field of her affection was growing more and more circumscribed every day, but once more she frowned down her relatives, and renewed her betrothal. Shortly before the time named for the nuptials another disaster occurred. There was but one man scalped by the Owen's River Indians last year—that man was Williamson Beckinridge Caruthers of New Jersey. He was hurrying home with happiness in his heart when he lost his hair for ever, and in that hour of bitterness he almost cursed the mistaken mercy that had spared his head. At last Aurelia is in serious perplexity as to what she ought to do. She still loves her Beckinridge—she still loves what is left of him; but her parents are bitterly opposed to the match. Now what is she to do? It is a delicate question, which involves the life-long happiness of a woman, and that of nearly two-thirds of a man. However, Aurelia bought poor Beckinridge a wooden leg and two arms, a glass eye, and a wig; and took him and all the etceteras for better for worse,—which I am of opinion was doing as she would wish to have been done by, and *not* I am sure as *she would have* been done by had she been as great a sufferer as Williamson Beckinridge Caruthers.

The following will give a pretty good idea of savages of the Maori type. The *Wellington Evening Post* relates:—"Information of a credible nature has reached the Government that the cannibal, Tito Kowaru, exceeding in villany anything yet heard in New Zealand since the very first days of its colonization, has forwarded to the inland tribes of this island some potted meat, made of the flesh of our poor fellow-countrymen who fell in the late disaster at the Front. The purport of this horrible practice, it is scarcely necessary to remark, is to inflame the ferocity of the natives of the interior, from whom this scoundrel expects assistance. Some small kegs of this horrible food have found their way, it was stated, to the Waikato district, and had been seen among the tribes located near Lake Taupo."

DISCOVERY OF A RICH GOLD-FIELD.

The Government (says the *Launceston Times*) has had a claim made on it for the reward offered for the discovery of a payable gold-field, under the published regulations. The names of the discoverers are James Freeman, and John S. Goodall. Their application has been received and registered in the Colonial Treasurer's department. It is reported that the discovery consists of a rich quartz reef close to Tower Hill Head Major Gully, about ten miles from Fingal. In five minutes the discoverers picked up over fifty large specimens all showing gold, without breaking a single stone. That portion of the reef that crops out shows a wall of quartz between 500 and 600 yards in length, supposed to be six to ten yards in thickness. There is no doubt it will prove not only a payable, but a very rich field. The discoverers, who have been in communication with the Colonial Secretary, say they could pick up a dray load of loose stone, with gold lying on the surface. It is believed the discovery extends through private property belonging to E. M. Fisher and M'Grath, of the Post Office and others. The discoverers are endeavouring to make arrangements with these gentlemen. The whole of the Government land in the district has been withdrawn from public sale.

REPLIES TO A LIFE AGENT'S CIRCULAR.

The following somewhat facetious replies to a life agent's circular, requesting information as to the health and habits of an applicant, are said to have been received at a prominent life office recently:—1. How long have you known——? Since two years after I was born. 2. What are his general habits? In winter, red flannel and blue beaver; in summer, a straw hat canted to one side, and nankeen trousers, very loose in the legs. 3. What is his profession? Congregationalist. 4. Do you know, or have you heard, that he has ever been afflicted with gout, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, or any other disorder to shorten life? No; but he can have it, if it is required by the company. 5. Has he ever had vertigo or singing in his head? Yes, he snores nightly, and daily hears the music of a sewing machine. 6. Has he ever been afflicted with fits or rupture? Never had a fit in his life—his tailor being very unsuccessful—but once had a rupture with his landlady. 7. Has he ever had fever and ague? Had a fever last summer, when the thermometer was at ninety. 8. What state was he in when you saw him last? The State of Michigan. 9. Has his application ever been rejected? Yes, once—promptly, by a lady. 10. Do you think his life safely insurable? Not at his own valuation. Bought at his own estimate, and sold at that of the people, he would break any bank in the county. 11. Do you call his lungs sound? No, I call them inflated air tubes. 12. What age do you consider him? Old enough to know more than he does. 13. Does he smoke or chew? He smokes when he chooses. 14. Is he of steady habits? Yes, he is agent to Fairbanks' scales and balances. 15. What is his height? That depends upon the thickness of his boots. 16. Has he children? Yes, two nephews. 17. Is he ordinarily sober? I never heard him laugh but once, and that was at his own joke.

PARISIAN INGENUITY.

Few would deny that the Parisians are an ingenious race, but their ingenuity is perhaps nowhere more conspicuously displayed than in devices by which they contrive to show their political opinions without unpleasant consequences to themselves. On Sunday last, one of the "conferences," now so much the fashion in Paris, was held at the Theatre de l'Ambigu-Comique on "the phenomena of light;" a subject one would have thought about as unpolitical as could well have been chosen. Not a bit of it. The lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. Now this being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theatre, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the Emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "A la porte!" "Vive la Republique!" "Il s'en ira bientôt!" &c. That of the Empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other hand, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of "Qui l'a trahi?" Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end, and when the gas was turned on the "agents" were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal. Can any one fancy a similar scene at one of Professor Tyndall's lectures?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE COMPOSER OF "FAUST."

A correspondent at Rome addresses the following to *La Liberté*:—"M. Gounod is in a state of health by no means satisfactory, and, as I am informed, seriously contemplates taking 'minor orders,' after the example set by Liszt. Since his arrival at Rome M. Gounod's piety has been edifying. He frequently goes to confession, and attends communion every Sunday. On Wednesday (*Dies Cinerum*) he received ashes from the hands of his Holiness, and it is said that he has registered an oath to write no more for the theatre, intending to devote his remaining days exclusively to the service of religion. He is now employed in putting the last touches to a sacred cantata, entitled 'Calvary,' the first hearing of which is reserved for Rome." Another French paper, quoting the above remarks, its readers that on each approaching revival of some opera by M. Gounod efforts are made to impart a peculiar interest to it by the spreading about of all kinds of absurd reports. Just before the revival of "Philémon et Baucis" M. Gounod was visited with mental aberration; on another occasion he was taken to the establishment of the well-known Dr. Blanche, who immediately prescribed the strait-waistcoat; and on a third he fell down in ecstasy on the stage and implored the protection of the Holy Virgin. Thus, adds the French print (*L'Art Musical*), "do his adulators endeavour to create a sympathy for M. Gounod, 'qui se porte, en somme, fort bien; ses opéras étant beaucoup plus malades que lui.'" We may add here that the ballet music to be introduced in "Faust" for the Grand Opera in Paris was written some years ago for the Brussels Théâtre de la Monnaie, and is, therefore, not new.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN.

A benevolent enterprise has lately been set on foot which the modesty of the projectors, as it seems to us would confine to too narrow a sphere. They want to do good by stealth, and may, perhaps, blush to find it fame. We have been favoured with the prospectus of a new weekly periodical, "for private circulation among the clergy only." It is to be called *The Cathedra*, and its mission will be "to furnish to the clergy a supply of good sermons suitable for public preaching." The writer of the prospectus assumes as a matter of course that a large proportion of the clergy preach second-hand sermons, the assumption being, we suppose intended to overcome the scruples of any who would like to enjoy the convenience of ready-made discourses if only assured that the practice was generally countenanced by their brethren. He deplores, however, both the poverty of these MS. sermons and their high price. It is perhaps significant of the writer's estimate of those whom he is addressing that the sentence to which the greatest typographical prominence is given, being printed in small capitals, is that in which the new issue of sermons is offered at "less than half the present price of the cheapest MS. or lithographed sermons." "There can," it is urged, "be no objection to delivering printed sermons beyond the simple one that when published in the usual way they are supplied to laity as well as clergy, and by that means may possibly be diffused among a congregation before they are heard from the pulpit." To prevent any *contretemps* of this kind, *The Cathedra* will be circulated through the post direct from the office, without the intervention of publishers, agents, or booksellers. It will be received by subscribers every Thursday, so that it may be well studied before Sunday. The price of each number will be a shilling, it being "impossible to procure contributions from preachers of known ability without providing adequate remuneration." The discourses will be of a plain and practical character, "suitable for preaching in any pulpit throughout the kingdom, and inclining to no 'Church.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WILL OF DEAN SWIFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone on Monday evening drew attention to a strange incident of literary history—the contemplation of and provision for the possibility of the dissolution of the Church Establishment of Ireland in the will of Dean Swift.

How far this anticipation was anything more than a moody fancy I will not now discuss, but at any rate it was a persistent notion, for I find the same condition repeated in the will of Stella, written clearly under his dictation, signed the 30th of December, 1727, about a month before her death.

Esther Johnson here desires £1,000 to be laid out in the purchase of lands in Leinster, Munster, or Ulster, or in any good living equal to such legacy, and the interest thereof, after certain uses to be applied to the maintenance of a chaplain in "Stevens's Hospital, St. James's-street, Dublin." After an accurate specification of the duties and mode of life of this person she concludes—

"And if it shall happen (which God forbid) that at any time hereafter the present Established Episcopal Church of this kingdom shall come to be abolished, and be no longer the national Established Church of the said kingdom, I do, in that case, declare wholly null and void the bequest above made of the said £1,000, or the said land purchased, as far as it relates to the said hospital and chaplain, and do hereby absolutely divest the governor of the said hospital of the principal and interest of the said £1,000. And my will is that in the case aforesaid it devolves to my nearest relation then living."

As Stella's papers, including Swift's letters, were disposed of by public auction many years ago this bequest may become the subject of some curious litigation, and it will be interesting to observe whether any testamentary dispositions of a similar nature will come to light.

The well-authenticated anecdote of Swift's proposal to the rector of Cashel respecting his dilapidated church best illustrates the great humourist's perception of the character of the Irish Establishment in its relation to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of that country:—"Here is a very cheap and easy way of repairing your church—give it to the Papists; they will restore it and put it in good order, and then you can take it from them afterwards."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H.

March 2.

MINISTERIAL JOURNALISM.

The correspondence between Mr. Hamilton Hume and the Admiralty, published last week, opened a little chink in an obscure but curious subject. Through the mistaken benevolence of Mr. Childers it was closed again; but as it is a matter of some interest and importance we take leave to repeat the story and to illustrate the moral of it.

Will of the Wisp is a weekly journal of comical conservatism; though perhaps it would be more kind if not more accurate, to call it a comic journal conducted on Conservative principles. Amongst its contributors is a skilful and vigorous draughtsman, clever at taking off public men and making their policies appear odious and absurd. The press is a mighty power always; but its influence is most important in party politics at the time of a general election. Moreover, caricature is then a particularly telling weapon of political warfare. As with the knuckle-duster of the hired rough, it is possible to "carry on" with it to much more effect in a crowd than with the milder and more difficult means of argument and persuasion. Now we had a general election lately, a contest which for one side was very desperate indeed. Just before it commenced, it occurred to one of the chiefs of the losing party that *Will of the Wisp*, with all its detestation of Liberalism, ought to be included amongst those journals which are supplied to the fleet and the naval hospitals. It appeared to the Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty that a Conservative comic journal, illustrated, would be likely to exercise a beneficial influence over the minds of her Majesty's seamen and marines; and precisely on that ground he ordered that a hundred copies of the paper should be regularly subscribed for out of the national funds. *Will of the Wisp* is no churlish satirist. He is either incapable of mean suspicions or knows when to suppress them. Many improprieties of many public men were brought under his tremendous whip, and yet it never occurred to honest *Will* that Government officials were, in point of fact, contributing to the support of a party paper, for party purposes, out of the public money. If such a thought had occurred to our contemporary, it is only natural to suppose that it would have treated Mr. Corry, at the first available moment, to a scathing "cartoon" all to himself. But no such suspicion having occurred to the editor, he merely continued to publish his squibs against the Liberals, to deride their chiefs, to chaff their policies, and, most of all (for on that question the result of the elections turned), to direct the assa

Mr. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

THE BISHOPS AS PEERS.

THERE is another change which would be made immediately upon the disestablishment of the Church, and which it is my duty to bring specially to the notice of the Committee, although probably the view of the Committee will be not only in favour of the change, but is likely to be that under the circumstances of the case it is inevitable. The Committee is aware of the peculiar nature of the title of an Irish bishop to sit in the House of Lords. He has a title to sit there for life, and yet it is an intermittent title. He is not a permanent member of that Assembly, but he is placed in a certain legal relation which brings him there for a Session and then dismisses him, in the case of the archbishops for one, and in the case of the bishops for two or three Sessions. We have had to ask ourselves whether it is desirable that a right of peerage so singular in its character and operation should continue after the disestablishment of the Church. I own that it is not without some regret and pain that I propose a provision which should seem in the slightest degree to convey a slight or disparagement in point of dignity to individuals who, as such, I believe to be fully and amply worthy of the honours they enjoy in the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) But the anomaly is so great (hear, hear); and then, again, it is so obvious that the Irish bishops are maintained in the House of Lords for the very purpose of representing a national and an Established Church, that—although not without regret as far as the individuals are concerned—I think we cannot hesitate to propose to the Committee that these peerages should lapse with the disestablishment of the Church. (Cheers.) It is because this proposal forms a qualification to the broad principles I have laid down as to respecting life interests in their integrity that I have been so particular in calling attention to it.

CURATES.

Well, now, Sir, I come to the case of the curates; and I hope the Committee will not be shocked at my endeavouring to state clearly the nature of the provisions we propose with regard to this most meritorious class of men, because, wearisome as it must necessarily be to you to pass through such a wilderness of details, yet there are many hundreds of persons for whom this question may be, or at least is believed by them to be, a matter of life or death, and who wait with the keenest anxiety to know the view that has been taken of their case. In speaking of the case of curates, I do not speak simply of those clergymen who have entered into transitory and fluctuating engagements for a week, month, or other short period. I speak of those who are regularly enlisted in the service of the Church as curates, and, from the point of fact, are bound that office by a long life tenure, unless as they hope may at some time happen, they should be presented to benefices. I speak of those who, in a popular sense, I may venture to call the permanent curates of the Irish Church. There is a great deal of difficulty in dealing with this class of persons; but the Committee will observe that I am not now asking them to invade the public or the national fund for the purpose of compensation. In the main, I am only studying to secure the due application to the benefit of the curate of those deductions which we have already made from the income of the incumbent, when proceeding to calculate his annuity for the purpose of ascertaining his vested interest.

We propose to deal with the curates as follows:—The Commissioners are to determine who are curates permanently employed. In some cases the form of the instrument under which they are employed will adequately determine this point, but in others it would not. We propose to leave the matter to the Commissioners, giving also to the incumbent the power of objecting that A. B., his curate, was not permanently employed. It is required, also, in order to enable the curate to take advantage of the provision on this point, that he should have been employed on Jan. 1, 1869, and that he continues to be employed on Jan. 1, 1871; or that if he has ceased to be employed, the discontinuance of his employment shall be due to some cause other than his own free choice or misconduct. That will be the test. Being so eligible, he would, *prima facie*, be entitled to have the interest in his curacy calculated for life, he would have a vested interest in it in the same way as the incumbent has in the income of his living or bishopric, and he would be entitled to have it commuted upon the same terms. He would also be subjected to the corresponding obligation to that which would be imposed on the incumbent—that is to say, he would be bound to continue the duties he now performs until he effects an arrangement for commutation; he would be bound to render the same services to the incumbent that he formerly did, or he cease to render them, in order to maintain his qualification, that cessation must be due to some other cause than his own misconduct or free choice.

With regard to the curates of a more transitory class, we have a provision in the bill which appears to us a fair analogy to a similar provision in the Civil Service Superannuation Acts, according to which gratuities may be awarded in consequence of disadvantages they may have sustained. But that is a matter of minor importance and minute detail upon which I will not at present detain the Committee.

PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.

I come now to the arrangements I shall have to make with regard to private endowments; and here it would be as well to refer to a misunderstanding that sprung up in the course of last Session in consequence of an expression used by me. I said in the course of discussions on the Irish Church, that not less than three-fifths as far as I could reckon, of the whole money value of the property of the Church would be given back to the Church itself, or to its members, in any form of disestablishment that Parliament would probably agree to. It was not generally observed how important a part of that statement were the words, "or its members," which I pronounced with some emphasis. What the Church will receive under the plan of the Government I will endeavour to separate from what its members will receive. No doubt, its members will receive compensation; and the congregations of the Church have a very real interest, if not a vested interest, in those compensations. But with regard to the Church itself, the proposal of the Government would be to convey to it nothing in the shape of what I may call marketable property—I will by-and-by explain what I mean by that phrase—with the exception of private endowments which it may have received. I beg the Committee not to come prematurely to a conclusion as to the meaning of those words; but I think I shall be able to make them good, and to explain them in the course of what I am now going to say. With respect to these private endowments, we do not propose that the enactments relating to them should embrace churches or glebe houses because these are dealt with on grounds of their own, which take them out of this category. But there are private endowments, in the Irish Church, and, although they do not appear to be very large in amount, they are various in form—such as endowments of glebe lands, in tithes, and in money. And the definition of private endowments we think it fair to take is this:—In the first place, it must be money which has been contributed from private sources. It may have been given in a public character, as for example, in the case of Primate Boulter and Primate Robinson; but, though given by persons holding a public position, its having been given in a private capacity evidently constitutes it a private endowment. But we limit it by date, and the date we have chosen to propose to Parliament for limitation is the year 1660—the year of the Restoration. The reason that has recommended that date to us is the fact that the Restoration was really the period at which the Church of Ireland—the reformed Protestant Church of Ireland—assumed its present legislative shape and character. Before the wars of Charles I. in all the three Churches of the three kingdoms there were, more or less, the different elements that finally developed themselves into different forms of Protestantism, and these were in conflict together within the bosom of the National Church. In England we had Puritanism and Anglicanism struggling for ascendancy within the pale of the Church, as we are told in Scripture that Jacob and Esau struggled together within the womb of their mother. In Scotland there was the same struggle, with the exception that there Presbyterianism was really in the ascendancy. In Ireland Presbyterianism and Episcopacy were struggling powerfully together during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

It may not be known to all who hear me—though it ought to be known, and it tends strongly to justify us in not going beyond the Restoration—that the very confession, the doctrinal confession, of the Irish Church in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was not the same as that in England. It was modelled by Archbishop Usher upon the highest Calvinistic frame, and it included nine articles which composed a document well known in England under the name of the Lambeth Articles, drawn up in the latter end of the sixteenth century. I hope I shall not wound the feelings of any man when I say that it was one of the most formidable collections of theology which ever proceeded from the pen of a divine in the whole history of Christendom. It was different in spirit to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; and the constitution of the Irish Church was practically different. Presbyterianism was not formally or legally recognised, but it had a real or practical recognition in Ulster, which was occupied by Scotch rather than English colonists, who were for the most part Presbyterians. I find no proof that, when a Presbyterian minister went over from Scotland to Ireland, he was obliged to submit to reordination; and if a bishop had to go into a place where ordination was going on, he was never allowed, as far as I can learn, in the case of a man of strong Presbyterian opinions, to assert his episcopal character and his exclusive power of ordination, but had to beg for admission into the room where the ordination was going on. Even if we could trace the private endowments back to so remote a period, the first effect would be to raise a strong controversy between the friends of Presbytery and Episcopacy.

When we come to the time of Charles II., at which period the ecclesiastical condition both of England and Ireland became distinct, we ask you then to distinguish private and public endowments, because we know historically that a man, at any rate, knew what he was doing, and the fair presumption arises that if he gave his money to the Church it was for the support of that form of religion to which it is now applied. That will be the definition we propose to take with respect to private endowments. They are not numerous in the Church of Ireland, but they are of extraordinary interest.

Take the case of the parish of Laracor, the parish of which Dean Swift was vicar before he was transferred to the deanery of St. Patrick's. When he went into it Laracor had a glebe house and one acre. He left it with a glebe house and twenty acres. He improved and decorated it in many ways. It is sad and melancholy to learn, if only we look upon this place as one of the memorials of so extraordinary a man, that many of the embellishments, or what our Scotch friends would call "amenities," of the glebe which grew up under his fostering hand have since been effaced. He endowed the vicarage with certain tithes which he had purchased for the purpose; and I doubt whether it is generally very well known that a curious question arises on this bequest, because a portion of this property—by-the-by, consisting, I believe, of those very tithes—was left by him for what he calls—I never knew the term to be used elsewhere—"the Episcopal religion then established in Ireland." But that extraordinary man, even at the time when he wrote that the Irish Catholics were so down-trodden and insignificant that no possible change could ever bring them into a position of importance, appears to have foreseen the day when the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland would be called to account; because, not satisfied with leaving the property to maintain the Episcopal religion, he proceeds to provide for the day when that Episcopal religion might be disestablished and be no longer the national religion of the country. Apparently by some secret intimation, he foresaw the shortness of its existence as an establishment; for he left the property subject to a condition that in such case it should be administered for the benefit of the poor. (Hear.)

The value of the private endowments, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is not more than half a million between landtithes and money. It is very uncertain. I may say here that I think the Committee will recognise the fairness of a step which we propose to take. There may be a good deal of legal research and legal expenditure requisite in order to obtain evidence upon those titles. We propose, therefore, to authorise the Commissioners to allow the parties reasonable expenses in cases where they think those expenses have been fairly undertaken in ascertaining the title and establishing the fact of private endowments. (Hear, hear.)

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

I now come to the churches. This is the way in which we propose to deal with churches. When I say churches, I mean principally—indeed, I may say exclusively—churches which are in use by the present Established Church. Now, it is quite evident that churches cost a great deal of money to erect, but that when erected they do not properly fall within the category of "marketable property." (A laugh.) Buyers will not easily be found; and in Ireland, as far as I can understand, there is no great insufficiency of churches—in the establishment there is a profusion—among the Presbyterians or the Roman Catholics. Be that as it may—whether founded on feeling or the inconvertibility of churches into marketable property—subject always to the general though not legal obligation of applying them to religious purposes, we propose that the churches of Ireland should be handed over to the governing body of the disestablished Church with as little difficulty, impediment, or embarrassment as possible. What we propose, therefore, is that within the limit those churches may be taken on the simple declaration of that body that it is their intention to take and maintain them for the purposes of worship, or else to take them down, which they wish to do in certain cases, where it is expedient for the purpose of substituting for them new churches, which the governing body may desire to build, and which may be more convenient, especially having reference to the altered temporal circumstances (a laugh) of their community. Under these circumstances, I have no doubt a great number of these churches will be taken over by the governing body of the disestablished Church; but, whether that be so or not, it is our duty to make provision for the accidental case of churches being refused. If churches be not taken over by the governing body, we are not let to think that it would be expedient for Parliament to contemplate their actual transfer, under operation of law, to any other religious community; nor are we led to believe that would be generally desired by any other party. We therefore take a general power to enable the Commissioners to dispose of the site, or of the building itself, or, more properly, its materials.

Now, there is a case on which I should say a few words, because I think it is one in which equity requires or recommends that we should make a small allowance from the Ecclesiastical Fund to the disestablished Church. Unhappily, in Ireland there are not copiously scattered, as in England, churches which are beautiful and wonderful specimens of art, and which form one of the richest portions of our national treasury; but here and there in Ireland there are churches of that class. I need only mention one which has been before the public in a peculiar manner of late years—the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin. (Hear, hear.) We cannot but admit these two propositions:—In the first place, that it is desirable that such churches should be maintained, that it would not be desirable for the credit or character of the country that they should fall into decay; and the second proposition is that the maintenance of such fabrics is more than we have a right to expect by means of casual voluntary contributions. (Hear, hear.) If such a congregation, founded on voluntary basis, should think to erect for itself such a church as St. Patrick's or Westminster Abbey, it will be for them to be responsible for its maintenance; but, with respect to those fabrics which have been erected and have been held under the expectation of permanent maintenance, we propose—subject to very careful limitations, for we confine it to a number of twelve churches—that the Commissioners should be authorised, where it is desirable that a church should be maintained as a national monument, and where it is found that the maintenance would be too heavy for a voluntary congregation, to allow a moderate sum for its maintenance to those to whom it is given up. (Hear, hear.) This is not a very large provision, but it is one recommended by the distinct equity of the case.

I will say one word with regard to churches which are not in use in Ireland. Some of these national monuments are of a curious and interesting character; but, at the same time, as in the case of the churches at Glendalough, they are not suited or adapted to public worship. Therefore, we propose that such churches should be handed over to the Board of Works, with an allocation of funds sufficient for their due and becoming preservation. In other cases, where there are remains of churches and sites of churches, they might form burial-grounds, or be taken up and restored by one of the religious communities of the country. Though their value may be insignificant, we ask Parliament to give power to the Commissioners to dispose of them to those communities.

GLEBE-HOUSES.

The next question, I am sorry to say, like that of the curates, is beset with complications. It is one which was before the public last year, and with respect to it my views are very much qualified, or, indeed, I may say almost overturned, by the state of facts that since then we have become more accurately acquainted with. It is the case of the glebe-houses; and I wish when I speak of them to include the see-houses, as I included the bishops when I spoke of the incumbents, because in all essential respects they stand on the same footing. With respect to the glebe-houses it is exceedingly difficult to analyse the sources from which the means of building them have proceeded. Parliamentary grants have had a share of it, and private endowments have had a share of it; but the greater part of those funds has hitherto been supplied by charges deducted from the incomes of the clergy under Acts of Parliament, enabling them to charge their successors as well as themselves. Now, a nice and knotty question arises as to whether money so obtained is to be regarded as a public or a private endowment. I can imagine a whole night spent in the discussion of this point. The greatest difficulties have arisen upon this point, and I myself have inclined sometimes one way and sometimes another with reference to it. As, in the case of the churches, there are some men of a practical turn of mind, not perhaps open much on the side of their imagination, whose minds were materially influenced by the observation that churches were not a marketable property, so the same feeling obtains as a general rule with respect to glebe-houses the value of which, while immense to the body that may possess the churches, is very small indeed to any other persons. How correct I am in making this statement the Committee will be enabled to judge when I inform them that we can trace an expenditure upon the glebe-houses, not including sites, amounting to £1,200,000, and yet the whole of the present value of them in Ireland, including the ground upon which they are built, is estimated at only £18,000 per annum (Murmurs from below the gangway on the Ministerial side.) I hear a good deal of murmuring from some quarters of the House, and I am not surprised at it, because when these facts first came to my knowledge I was astonished myself (An hon. member inquired whether the sum mentioned included the value of the glebes.) No: if I wanted to confuse the matter thoroughly I should merely have to discuss the subjects of the glebe-houses and the glebes together.

I have alluded to this point because I desire to draw a distinction between the title of the Church to what may be looked upon as property, because it can be converted into a sensible amount of money, and its title to that which, however valuable to it as a body, has no marketable value. However, I by no means wish to be understood as saying that the glebe-houses of Ireland are worth nothing. On the contrary, I will prove to the House that they are not worth nothing (a laugh), and I will do so by showing that we shall not get hold of them without paying for them, as, unfortunately, they are saddled with heavy building charges. It is a singular fact that upon these glebe-houses, which are valued at the present moment at £18,600 per annum—perhaps you may be justified in adding 20 per cent. to that amount in order to bring the value up to the rack rental—there should be, in addition to the enormous sums already laid out upon them, a building charge outstanding of about £250,000. That is the exact state of the case, and I cannot put it too pointedly to the Committee. £1,200,000 has been already laid out upon this property, of which the annual value, according to the tenements valuation, amounts to £18,600; and a further sum of £250,000 is still payable upon it on account of a building charge—a sum which must be paid in order to enable us to come into legal possession of it. Now, that is not certainly a very inviting prospect. (Hear, hear.) I confess I was greatly astonished when I found that property which, last year, I proposed to treat as convertible property of very considerable value turned out to have this large charge upon it, and to be of such comparatively small marketable value. However such as it is, we of course propose to take it. If the statement I have made prove to be inaccurate, and should it turn out that the glebe-houses are now more value than I am now stating them to be, what I am now about to say will be subject, of course, to reconsideration.

Assuming, however, that my information is correct with reference to the value of this property, then it appears to me that the best course we can adopt under the circumstances is this. This building charge, which will have to be paid by us in the first instance, is not uniformly distributed over the whole of the glebe-houses. It is probable that in some cases it will amount to almost their full marketable value while in others no building charge at all will have to be paid. The necessity of paying the building charge where it exists is binding upon us, because in such a case the incumbent would have been entitled to recover it from his successor, and, consequently, when the incumbent dies or commutes under the provisions of this bill, either he or his family will be entitled to recover it from us as standing in the place of his successor. We are therefore bound by law and by justice to discharge this obligation, and we are not called upon to exercise any discretion in the matter. We shall come into possession of the glebe-houses when the existing life interests are exhausted, because our interest will still be only in the nature of a reversionary interest in the property, and then we shall have to pay the amount of the building charge still outstanding at the time. Having come into possession of the property upon those terms, we shall assume that the glebe-house where fully charged, is no property at all; but we shall still regard the land upon which it stands as valuable property. We shall say to the Church body, "You have taken the church and you may now negotiate with us for the land upon which the glebe-house is built, and also for a small glebe not exceeding ten acres in extent of adjacent land, which we will sell you at a fair valuation." But we shall add, "Where you take the house; but you must reimburse us the whole of the building charge we have paid upon it, subject to the limitation that it shall not exceed ten years' valuation." After a great deal of consideration, and after finding that the treasure we believed we possessed in the glebe-houses was merely visionary, we have come to the conclusion that this is the best plan we can adopt in dealing with this description of property. It has been said that facilities ought to be given, although not in the way of grant, to the members of other communions for the purpose of enabling them to erect glebe-houses for themselves. Now, that is a principle which has been already adopted by Parliament in the case of the Act of William IV., under which public money was advanced—under somewhat onerous conditions it is true—to the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians of Ireland for the purpose of building glebe-houses. Although we have not inserted any clause to carry out such a proposal in the present bill, we think it may be desirable that loans for this purpose may be granted upon easy terms, contemporaneously with the winding up arrangements to be conducted by the Ecclesiastical Commission. At the same time, it will be necessary to limit the operation of that system within a certain period of time, because I think it is open to considerable doubt whether it would be desirable to keep a law of that kind permanently upon the statute-book, seeing that it might possibly lead to some controversy in Ireland.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The question relating to the burial-grounds may be disposed of very shortly. I propose that the burial-grounds belonging to a church shall pass along with it to the Church body holding the latter provision, however, being made in all cases for the preservation of existing interests in the burial-ground. It is known to the Committee that the law in Ireland, as recently adjusted with respect to burial-grounds, is very different from, and is much more favourable to the public than, that in force in England. We propose that all other burial-grounds shall be given over to the guardians of the poor, and we propose to give uniformity and simplicity to the provisions of the law which is now in partial action. (Hear, hear.)

THE REGIUM DONUM, THE COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH, ETC.

I think I have now done with the winding-up arrangements of the bill as far as the Established Church is concerned. There still remains a portion of them which, although not very extensive in amount, yet is of very great importance, and one which, I am bound to add, is by no means free in all its bearing from difficulty. It was at all times part of the views of those who proposed the resolutions of last year that with the disestablishment of the Church must come the final cessation of all relations between the State and the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland and between the State and the College of Maynooth. (Cheers.) I have now to consider in what manner effect is to be given to that conviction, which was strongly entertained by the House, and which was, in fact, embodied in the fourth resolution passed by the House of Commons during the Session of 1868, which was added to the other three resolutions which had been previously agreed to. The sum which we have now to deal with is an annual sum of about £70,000. Of that amount £26,000 a year constitutes the vote to Maynooth, and between £45,000 and £50,000 is the aggregate of the votes given for the various communities of Presbyterians. We are no longer dealing with a simple and single body known to the law as the Established Church, but we are dealing with classes which, in point of religious opinion, fall under a threefold division.

The interest now before us is that of the Old or Scotch Presbyterians, as I may call them for distinction's sake; the next is that of the minor bodies of Presbyterians, who are separated in Ireland from the main body, not only by religious communion, but by grave differences in those matters which lie at the foundation of the Christian faith. There are three or four of these bodies, such as the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, the Presbytery of Antrim, and one or two more, who fall under a different class of religionists; these, or some of them, entertaining Arian or what are called Unitarian opinions. Then there are the Roman Catholics, sufficiently known to us to dispense with the necessity for any description as regards their religious opinions. If I refer to these distinctions of religious belief it is only for the purpose of stating in the broadest manner that, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, I entirely decline on the present occasion to enter into such matters. I will not for one moment ask what are the political or the religious peculiarities of those bodies, professing the Christian name, with whom we are to deal; but I will endeavour to deal with them strictly, impartially, and equitably (cheers) on the principle of civil justice, which apply to them all alike, and which render it iniquitous and wrong to raise controversial questions in regard to them or to matters of religious belief. (Cheers.) The ground they stand on is that of citizenship; the claim they urge is that of general equity and good faith. We, the Government, have recognised that claim. I am confident that Parliament will recognise that claim in the case of the Established Church. Let us endeavour to proceed upon the same fair, and just, and liberal, though moderate and prudent, recognition of it in the case of these bodies exterior to the Established Church.

Now, as respects the larger part of this sum of £70,000 a year, there is no difficulty, when you come to look at it in the light of a purely civil interest. Most of it is given in the shape of a direct vote of so much money passing immediately from the State to the individual through the Synod, but in all cases the nature of the vested interest and expectancy—call it what you like—is the same. All we have to do is to take precisely the same course as with respect to the clergy of the Established Church. Take the question of income—which here being a mere matter of money can be at once ascertained—that is not given to him for nothing, but on the condition of the performance of duty. Hence, with a slight modification, which I need not here mention, a similar claim will arise in the case of the Presbyterian minister to that which I have already explained in the case of the incumbent; and the bill also will give to him a power of commutation in every substantial respect corresponding with that proposed to be made for the clergy of the Established Church. (Here, hear.) So far with respect to the clergy and to life interests proper.

Besides the ministers who perform spiritual offices in particular congregations, there is another class that appears to us to have a claim; they are what are called assistants and successors. Now, these gentlemen are in a condition, not, indeed, as to the abundance of the interest at which they are ultimately to arrive, but otherwise, I take it, legally in a condition not very far removed from that of an heir of entail; they are already appointed to the assistant professorship, of a particular congregation, and receive no benefit from the Regium Donum, but the office of assistant which they hold entitles them to succeed after the death or resignation of the incumbent, and consequently it is urged that they have a just claim to the expectancy created by that right of succession. This is not a very large matter; it consists only of the difference in value between the life of the incumbent and the younger life of the successor, and to that extent we think it just that the claim should be provided for.

Then there is another class—the teachers of Presbyterian educational institutions under the General Assembly of the Presbytery of Ulster. With regard to them, though they are not ministers, but professors only, we propose to deal with them precisely in the same manner as if they were pastors of churches, and to assure to them their salaries, together with like power of commutation. Here comes a greater difficulty, with respect to those educational establishments to which I wish to call the attention of the Committee for a few moments. When we disestablish a Church, and when a particular congregation ceases to have a pastor found for it by public funds, it feels an immediate want, and a stimulus is applied to it to satisfy that want. But when you deal with an establishment for educational purposes—a rather different order of considerations comes into play. There are several points which ought to be taken into account, although I will not say precisely what amount of weight is to be given to them. In dealing with these Presbyterian places of education we have information upon which to proceed; but in dealing with the professors of the College of Maynooth we know nothing as to the details of the arrangements made with them. We have chosen to constitute a trust by the authority of an Act of Parliament, and to that trust we have committed the disposal of the grant which Parliament has thought fit to make. Well, now, what is the experience of England? The experience, in particular of the training colleges proves that there should be some consideration in dealing with establishments for education.

I ought not, perhaps, to bring into the present discussion the case of Trinity College, Dublin, for Her Majesty's Government make no proposal upon that subject at the present time. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) But it is perfectly plain that if the House and the Legislature should adopt the measure that we now submit to it, Trinity College, Dublin, will have to be made the subject of legislation. (Cheers.) It is also, I think, quite plain that it will be impossible to maintain the present exclusive application of the revenues of Trinity College to the purposes of a governing body and staff wholly connected with one religious persuasion. It is quite possible that Parliament may apply to Trinity College the same lenient method of dealing which it commonly adopts and may think fit to leave some moderate provision applicable to the rearing, or to the teaching, at least of the clergy, who will, as a clergy, become dependent entirely upon the resources of a voluntary communion. But undoubtedly, when we come to deal with Trinity College we shall feel the force of this argument, that to put a sharp termination to the career of an educational establishment is a more trenchant operation than to do the same with the machinery for providing a parochial ministry, because one is a much stronger stimulus to persons to provide themselves with clergymen than the other is to induce them to maintain schools in which these clergymen can be trained.

These general considerations, at the same time, are considerations which I know must not be pushed beyond their proper limits. I hope the house will think, when I come to the end of this long and wearisome statement, that whatever the Government have done they have endeavoured to keep strict good faith. I believe that I have announced no proposal as yet to which that character will not be held to apply when it is compared with our former declarations; and I trust that my announcements will remain the same to the end of the chapter. (Hear, hear.)

NATURE OF THE COMPENSATION.

I have now to consider in the light and spirit of our general arrangements, and, subject always to the full maintenance, in letter and in spirit, of that which we have heretofore declared, what appears to us the most equitable method of dealing with the Regium Donum, the grant to Maynooth and all similar grants. The Presbyterians are interested in this matter in respect of the college which they have in Belfast, and likewise in respect of a similar institution which exists for the benefit of minor Presbyterian bodies; the Roman Catholics are interested in it through the College of Maynooth; but there are several other payments made by Parliament which, on the whole, fall under very much the same class of considerations. There is the payment made by Parliament to what is called the Presbyterian Widows' Fund. Now, that, of course, exists for the purpose of supplying wants that are coming into operation from year to year, and it would be very hard to withdraw that without notice. In the same way it would be hard to withdraw without notice the grants now made to Presbyterian educational establishments and to the College of Maynooth. There is another class of payments made by the Presbyterians to their synodical officers. They hold an officer regarding which it is very difficult to define the degree to which it should be considered a vested interest. But when we look at the whole of these matters, and read them in the light of the declarations and proceedings of last year, we have adopted—first, the principle that no permanent endowment can be given to them out of the public resources properly so called; and, secondly, the principle that no permanent endowment can be given to them out of the National Ecclesiastical Fund of Ireland.

What we proposed, and we think it a fair and equitable proposal, is that, in order to give time for the free consideration of the arrangements and the construction of scales for the satisfaction of life interests, and for avoidable violent shocks and disappointments to those whose plans of life may already have been made upon the supposition of the continuance of arrangements which have so long existed, and which were solemnly made, there should be a valuation of the interest of all these grants—a life interest at a moderate scale or at fourteen years' purchase of the capital amount now annually voted. [Sir S. Northcote—"The annual amount?"] Yes, the annual amount. It is a life interest, and it is to be commuted as a life interest is commuted, upon the age of the individual. That age varies. In the case of Presbyterian ministers, as there is a large number of years, that amount is high. In the case of bishops and dignitaries it is somewhat lower. We take fourteen years as, on the whole, a fair amount of these different grants. We purpose to treat them substantially as life interests, and the payment is to be analogous to that made on other life interests, and this is to wind up and close all the relations between those bodies and persons and the State.

(To be continued.)

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Sliding packets only by all GROCERS, of whom also may be had TAYLOR BROTHERS' ORIGINAL HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

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BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposits of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.

On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit.. 8 do. 9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" " The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50 2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee	
"	4 do.	..... 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
"	3 do.	..... 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
"	2 do.	..... 1s. 11⅞d.	"
"	1 do.	..... 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On Demand		..... 1s. 11 5/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		..... 1s. 11 9/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
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Lowmoor Iron Plates.
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Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
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MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

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